

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24TH, 1887

NUMBER 15

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
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7.30 p.m. Sundays; prayer-meeting 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays.
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p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 121.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m.,
and 7.30 o'clock, p.m. and every Wednesday at 7.30
o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m. English
services on the 1st [?] p.m., and 1st [?] Sunday of
each month.
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earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Train leaves Rio
at 10.45 a.m., and is divided at Barra into Central and S. Paulo
branches; former arrives at Barra do Piraí at 7.20, latter Rio
at 9.45 and Lafayette (terminus) at 5.30 p.m. latter arrives at
Barra at 7.40 a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S.
Paulo must change, at 7.15. From Barra Rio train leaves
at 9.50 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo at 11.50, Cachoeira
at 12.15, S. Paulo branch at 1.10 p.m. Porto Novo at 12.15, Barra
at 1.30, arrive at Barra at 5.10 and 5.15 p.m. and Rio at 8 p.m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 10.45; arrives at Barra
at 10.45; Barra Rio at 2.23 and Barra Procopio (terminus)
at 6.58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1.30 and arrives
at Cachoeira at 6.25 p.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at
3.15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6.05. Downward,
train leaves Barra Procopio at 5.50 a.m. and Cachoeira 6.45
and Porto Novo 6.20, arriving at Barra at 12.35 and 1.37 p.m.,
reach Rio at 5.10 p.m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8.35 and 9.20 a.m. 3.45 and
5.10 p.m. first goes to Barra Rio arriving at 8.03 p.m.; second
and third to Barra arriving at 9.10 a.m. and 3.55 p.m., and
third to Barra arriving at 7.25. Downward, train leaves Barra
Rio at 4.30 a.m. arriving at Barra 9.17 and Rio at 3.20 p.m.
leave Barra at 4.50 a.m. arriving in Rio at 9.15 a.m. and
1.15 p.m. and leave Barra at 5.10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7.50
a.m.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12.10 and Porto Novo at 5.10 a.m. Every
Monday, train leaves Porto Novo at 10.50 p.m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3.15 and Rio at 5.50 a.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12 m.
arriving at S. Paulo at 6.10 p.m. Downward, train leaves S.
Paulo at 6.45 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12.45 p.m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
6.30 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10.30; Condeia (hour
per trainway from Cantagallo) 12.48 and Macuco 1.48 p.m.
Return train leaves Macuco 10.05, Condeia 1.06 and Nova
Friburgo 1.08 p.m., arriving at Niterói 5.00 p.m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6.15, 8.15, and 12.45 a.m., and 2.45
p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a.m. and
at 12.40 and 2.20 p.m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapiçoeira at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays
and holidays. Return, train leaves Petropolis at 7.35 a.m.
week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 12 m.; downward (from Petropolis) 12.15
p.m., week days only.

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pício No. 1, 1st floor.
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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ovi-
dor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LECTURA.—No. 15
Rua dos Beneditinos.

Medical Directory

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Residence: Rua do Indiock Lado, No. 70. Office Rua do
Rosario, No. 131, from 2 to 3 p.m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; Al. D. Kain; Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua 15 de Março, No. 95, from 11 to
1 p.m. and 4 to 4.30 p.m. Residence: N. 13, Rua de
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Mr. J. C. V. Mendes, 10, Praça D. Pedro II.
Telephone No. 2049.

Business Announcements.

PHARMACIA DE NOSSA SENHORA
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the University of Copenhagen and of the Chemical School
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily office reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICE:—
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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24th, 1887.

THE daily reports of the physicians in attendance upon His Majesty the Emperor have uniformly reported satisfactory progress toward recovery. He goes out driving and walking every day when the weather permits, and at times shows much of his former capacity for long journeys. At the same time it must be confessed that there is a very general and decided uneasiness in regard to the case. No one disputes the accuracy of the daily bulletins, but there is a very general impression that they do not cover all. There has lately been a noticeable effort to seclude His Majesty and to prevent visitors from seeing him. This appears inconsistent with the reported improvement in his health. If slight restriction was put upon visitors some weeks ago when he was so weak, why should they be enforced now when he is so much stronger. There is a very general belief that His Majesty's mind has become affected, and that a knowledge of this is to be kept from the public for a time if possible. This belief we must sincerely trust is unfounded, but it must be confessed that the ministers and physicians are not proceeding in the right way to correct it. The people have the best of wishes for His Majesty's recovery, and the best of reasons for wishing to know just how he is progressing. Every thing that snuffs of mystery, therefore, will be looked upon with anxiety and suspicion by them, and their fears will readily assume the shape of realities. The best way of quieting their apprehensions will be to lay aside all mystery and to show them beyond all question that His Majesty's mental faculties have been in no wise affected by his long illness. A telegram of the 22nd from Paris states that the Princess Imperial left that city on the preceding day for Lisbon where she is to embark for Brazil.

The legislative record since our last issue is a barren one so far as practical results are concerned. The committees appointed to wait upon the Emperor have not yet obtained an audience, and consequently the reply to the address from the throne has not been entered on the order of the day. In both houses the military question has been the all-absorbing topic, especially in the Senate. This, however, was settled for the present in the Senate on the 20th by a resolution which virtually condemns the government while opening an avenue of escape. The reorganized ministry was presented to the Chamber on the 13th and

to the Senate on the 16th. In the Chamber various *relatorios* have been received and the project for a reform in the government of municipalities has been under discussion. This project is now in third reading and has the support of the government, but is extremely defective and complicated in character. It is said that the ministry proposes to ask the Chamber to-day for a vote of confidence.

A curious and interesting controversy has arisen in the municipality of Campos over the registration of slaves, whose solution will be closely watched. It appears that a certain party living in the city of Campos announced that he would attend to the formalities of registering slaves for planters living at a distance, and as the registering officer raised no objections he effected the registration of a good large part of the slave population of that municipality. It now transpires that such registration is irregular and illegal. Before attention was called to this case the minister of agriculture had decided a case from Paraná, declaring that a man could not register his mother-in-law's slaves without a special power of attorney. The official interpretation of the law was definitely fixed by this decision, and there appears, therefore, no avenue through which the Campos planters can escape the consequences of their own neglect. By the terms of the Law, as interpreted by the government, the large number of slaves thus irregularly registered are *ipso facto* free. The loss to the municipality will be a heavy one, and we have no doubt but what every possible resistance will be opposed to the liberation of the slaves, but Campos has the most active abolition society in Brazil which will undoubtedly use every effort to enforce the law. The contest will certainly be a bitter one, and all the more so as the abolitionists will occupy the vantage ground and will be in a position to call upon the ministry—whose premier once branded them as incendiaries—to execute its own law and decision. The new minister of agriculture, disregarding the decision of his predecessor, stated in the Chamber on the 18th that the registrations were legal, but it is doubtful whether a reversal of the previous decision can now be carried into effect. These complications and contests ought by this time to convince the Brazilian people that the shortest, best and cheapest way out of the difficulty is to declare all slaves immediately and unconditionally free.

The secession movement in São Paulo is said to be making steady progress and is daily claiming new adherents. The movement can hardly be considered a serious one, as it is altogether improbable that it will ever gain a sufficient number of followers to give the government one moment's anxiety. We do not doubt the reality of many complaints which these discontented Paulistas are making, but they are grievances common to other provinces besides São Paulo and are amenable to other and wiser remedies than secession. It would appear from their arguments that the São Paulo separatists believe that they are carrying the whole empire on their shoulders. This is not true. The people of São Paulo are unquestionably contributing very largely toward the gross revenue of the empire, but at the same time they are receiving benefits much greater than the majority of the provinces. For the past twelve or eighteen months the imperial department of agriculture has been administered very largely in the particular interests of that province, even to the paying of a half of the cost of a provincial immigrants' guide, and all the passage expenses of laborers imported for plantation work. If

we consider the case of the provinces of Amazonas and Pará, we can not help seeing that they have more real grievances than São Paulo ever had. They contribute largely towards the imperial revenue and receive but a very small part of it back again. They have little influence in imperial legislation, they get no guaranteed railways and but very little in the way of public works, and the exactions made upon them by the imperial government are so great that they have very little left for their own use. Notwithstanding the large amount of revenue collected at her custom house the provincial government of Pará is to-day seriously embarrassed and is unable to meet current obligations without recourse to a loan. There are a great many provinces which can justly complain of the drain which imperial taxation is making upon their resources, and of the burdens laid upon them for the support of prodigal governments in the imperial capital. The remedy, however, does not lie in secession, but in union. If the representatives of these provinces were to unite in a demand for decentralization, provincial self-government and a just share in the proceeds of taxation, we believe that they might carry their point peacefully and successfully.

The resolution of the directors and shareholders of the Brazilian companies in London to act together in the controversies which have arisen between the Brazilian government and themselves, is one which ought to have been taken long ago, and its initiators ought to have been those who have the most at stake in this empire. The present organization has not only become a necessity, but a matter of high policy as well, and for the simple reason that the Brazilian government has shown a disposition to settle these questions administratively and arbitrarily when taken in detail. This policy, however, can not be carried out so successfully when a combination of all interests are opposed. Just here, we regret to say, arises a difficulty which will tend greatly to embarrass the negotiations between the combination and the government, and it is a difficulty which might have been avoided had the old, established companies taken the initiative. We have already shown how widely different are the claims of these companies, and how unsound some of them are. We have also shown from time to time how great and critical are the difficulties with which the Brazilian government is beset. While we have never failed to insist upon the observance of its agreements, we have regretted to see that some of these companies and contractors were exacting favors and indemnities which the Brazilian government could not afford to meet and which it is under no obligations to meet. If now all these companies make common cause without regard to the character of their claims, a settlement will be very much embarrassed. If we mistake not, Mr. HYDE CLARKE, whose communication we print elsewhere, is the chairman of the Minas Central Co., whose concession is from the provincial government of Minas Geraes and which has nothing whatever to do with the imperial government. We do not discuss the nature of the dispute between this company and the province of Minas Geraes, however, just may be the company's complaints, because it is a matter wholly aside from the controversies in which the other companies are interested. In our opinion the imperial government will decline to accept any responsibility in the matter. We do not know just how the committee of investors propose to act, as our London exchanges have given us no information on the subject, but it may be that provisions have been made for the

presentation of these varied interests so that the important and urgent ones may not be prejudiced by those of questionable validity. All things considered, however, the step is a wise one and will, we trust, lead to some settlement of these controversies, so prejudicial to the credit of the state and so disastrous to the interests of innocent investors.

THE military question has again forced itself to the front and has been occupying valuable time which should be devoted to matters of urgent reform and general interest. This is not so much a military power and the external and internal relations of the country are not of so warlike a character that the military profession should be permitted to occupy so prominent a place in public affairs. There are few nations in the world whose geographical and political positions offer such guarantees for peace as those of Brazil. The empire is too large and too strong in population to be attacked with impunity by any neighboring state, while the geographical character of the continent renders a combination of these states extremely difficult. It is, besides, too far away and too unimportant to be drawn into any of the complications which are continually disturbing Europe. So far, therefore, as exterior relations are concerned there is but very slight need of military and naval men. As for internal matters the presence of a considerable force is in reality a source of more danger to the government than of protection, as this present controversy shows. In proportion to its numbers the military profession enjoys more power than belongs to it. Its officers are trained in an academy where the cadets are permitted liberties which are incompatible with good military discipline. The streets of the imperial capital, its social life and its politics are clearly prejudicial to a thorough military training, and this, perhaps, requires no further proof than the incident of a few months since where the cadets disobeyed orders in going to welcome some refractory military officers and then attending a public meeting in their honor and in opposition to the existing government. It is needless to urge that where military cadets can do such things with impunity there can be no proper discipline, and that, therefore, where military men are trained up with so little respect for constituted authority, and with so intimate a connection with political intrigue and ambition they become elements of danger to the state rather than instruments for preserving good order. The economist rather than the military officer is the necessary man in Brazil, the agriculturist and mechanic rather than the soldier and sailor. The destinies of this nation are to be worked out through the pursuits of peace, and not those of war. When, therefore, we see secession after session of parliament occupied with controversies over a dispute between the government and a few military officers, and the existence even of a ministry depending on the result, we can not help thinking that valuable time is being thrown away. There are a score of vital questions which ought to be settled at once, but no one even thinks of them at this time. In other words, the common interest of the whole country, its material progress and its credit, must all bide their time while the petty affairs of a few dissatisfied military officers occupy the whole attention of the nation.

WHEN the situation between the government and the military had become strained to the uttermost point and everyone was looking for a rupture, a way out of the difficulty was suddenly presented to the government in the Senate on the 20th and was promptly accepted by the premier,

This solution was nothing less than a resolution offered by Senator Silveira Martins inviting the government to back down by withdrawing the penalties imposed upon officers for the unauthorised use of the newspaper press, which were issued previous to the counter decision of the supreme military tribunal in October last. The afacry with which the government accepted this avenue of escape from a critical position, shows that it had become thoroughly alarmed and was ready to accept any compromise which offered some excuse for such action. This excuse was found in the decision of the supreme military tribunal against the regulation prohibiting unauthorized newspaper controversies which the late minister of war had attempted to enforce, and in an imperial resolution of November 3rd acceding to that decision. Since that resolution was announced the ministry has attempted to play a double part. It had made a pretense of accepting the decision of the supreme military tribunal, but never took steps to carry it into effect. The disciplined officers were not relieved from their penalties and the condemned prohibition was not recalled. The officers began to fear that the resolution of November 3rd was a pretense, and that if they dropped the matter the government would improve every opportunity to break up their organization and punish them in detail. Hence the revival of the agitation and the petulant avowal of the government that it had no intention of adhering to its resolution of November 3rd, which led to the crisis of the past week. Thus far both parties to the controversy have been in the wrong—the officers for insisting on a privilege clearly incompatible with good discipline and for organizing open resistance to the government, and the government for not dealing openly and vigorously with the question at the outset and then for its duplicity in pretending to accept a judicial decision of the question while actually pursuing a contrary course. The whole controversy has been a very discreditable one to both sides, and if it could be buried and forgotten under this Senate resolution of the 20th, the country would be the better for it. But, after all, are we to consider the question as finally and definitely settled? May it not crop up under some other name and form? Has any one ever known the present prime minister to submit frankly to a defeat? And is it to be expected that successful insubordination among officers more interested in politics than in arms, will not lead to other protests and manifestos, which must unavoidably lead to a contest between the civil and military powers of the empire? The situation, in our opinion, is just as perilous, though not so imminently perilous, since the arrangement of the 20th, as it was before. The danger is deferred, and that is in reality all that has been accomplished.

THE annual budget presented to the General Assembly by the minister of finance on the 13th inst. has thus far met with a very cool reception. For a few days, under the first impressions created by Minister Belisario's heroic methods of keeping up the rate of exchange, there was a very general feeling of satisfaction and confidence among business men; but when cool reflection returned and they saw that these measures are only temporary in character and will make the final settlement all the more difficult, there has been a very decided change of opinion. Minister Belisario's financial expedients are something like the strong stimulants which a physician gives to keep up the strength of a patient, temporary in their character and most dangerous in their ultimate results. There has been much talk of retrenchment and of new

sources of revenue, but the aggregate of expenditure is somehow maintained, and the new sources of revenue are still hypothetical. The enormous increase in the interest-bearing debt of the empire, and the clearly apparent exhaustion of many promising sources of increased revenue, are matters for serious consideration. Add to these the confessed failure to withdraw currency and the lack of definite plans for an improvement in the character of the issue, and we have cause enough for grave fears for the future.

RESOURCES AND CREDIT OF BRAZIL.

To the Editor:

Sir,—Having taken the Chair on the occasion of the valuable lecture given before the London Chamber of Commerce on the resources of the empire of Brazil, I have been called upon to preside over the Committee of Brazilian, Spanish American and other Investors, formed to protect English interests.

As Mr. Wells stated, those interests in Brazil cannot be estimated at less than one hundred millions sterling, and we have every confidence in the resources of the empire created by that contribution of capital. We have every confidence in the illustrious ruler and distinguished statesman, the Emperor, who may justly be regarded as the first citizen of the Empire. We look too with the strongest hope to those eminent and distinguished statesmen who guide the destinies of the empire.

All the companies and shareholders here have, however, been alarmed by the proceedings of the administration, such as those referred to by you in your issue of the 15th March, which by vexatious delays and arbitrary measures have inflicted losses upon the richest companies, and ruined many smaller undertakings. Union in resistance seems to be the only safeguard, and this is prompted not only by what has been published by your paper and other Brazilian journals, but the grievous complaints made to us by the companies we represent.

If in a moment of anxiety caused by the depression of prices of produce throughout the world the imperial administration was led to take harsh measures, circumstances are now different and Brazil has been greatly relieved by the advanced prices received for the large coffee crop.

We act in no spirit of hostility to Brazil, but under the conviction that the course pursued by the administration is detrimental to the credit of Brazil and its creditors, and that a conciliatory settlement may be arrived at of the points in dispute.

It seems desirable to make this statement as the attempted defense of the Financial Agent of Brazil in the London newspapers is calculated to produce an erroneous impression.

Your obedient servant,

HYDE CLARKE,

Chairman.

Committee for Investors in Brazilian, Spanish American and other Securities.
11, Clements Lane,
LONDON, E. C.

22nd April, 1887.

LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY CO.

We have already printed extracts from the balance sheet of this company to which we may add the following.

The total length of the road, trunk and branches, in traffic is 763 kilometres, of which 233 were opened during 1886, and the traffic was 277,281 passengers, 9,540 animals and 92,288 metrical tons, of which coffee furnished 48,806 tons.

The company collected taxes for the province of Minas to the amount of 1,005,530\$, for which service it received 40,221\$.

The traffic receipts during the year were 2,452,890\$ against 2,115,497\$ in 1885, or an increase of 339,393\$. Of the expenses the principal were:

Traffic expenses..... 1,375,174\$
General do..... 24,753\$
Interest..... 1,280,020\$
Dividends..... 586,636\$

The rolling stock consisted of 40 locomotives and 610 carriages and wagons, and 82,335\$ was expended in repairs during the year.

THE BUDGET.

From the *relatorio* presented to the Chambers by the minister of finance we make the following extracts: For 1888 the revenue is estimated at:

Import duties.....	83,000,000\$000
Port dues.....	420,000 000
Export duties.....	18,030,000 000
Internal revenue.....	31,095,100 000
Extraordinary.....	1,750,000 000
Total.....	134,295,100\$000

and that for special purposes at:

Emancipation fund.....	4,391,333\$332
Colonization.....	1,695,666 668
Improvement of the currency.....	5,000,000 000
Total.....	11,087,000\$000

The expenditure is estimated as follows:

Department of Empire.....	9,079,858\$497
do Justice.....	6,474,793 208
do Foreign Affairs.....	940,200 466
do Navy.....	10,847,314 291
do War.....	14,656,681\$317
do Agriculture.....	35,291,342 354
do Finance.....	64,203,711 814
Total.....	141,491,908\$147

Table A.—Expense of sanitary measures..... 500,000\$000

Table B.—Surveying the property of the Princes..... 18,000 000

Bahia and S. Francisco railway extension..... 1,000,000 000

Porto Alegre and Uruguanayana Ry..... 2,000,000 000

Rio Grande and Inga railway..... 1,109,434 861

D. Pedro II railway extension..... 1,400,000 000

Timba branch of Bahia and S. Francisco..... 195,136 363

Mogiagua railway extension..... 214,636 363

Water works..... 1,060,000 000

Interest guarantee on Ceara loan improvements..... 192,030 000

Coinage of nickel and bronze..... 20,000 000

Bounty to shipbuilders..... 50,000 000

Total..... 7,099,231\$587

Revenue as above..... 149,191,141\$734

Deficit..... 14,896,041\$734

The minister states that the deficit in 1885-86 was 25,446,241\$750 while that for the current fiscal year he estimates will be about 5,000,000\$ less.

In 1885-86 the revenue so far as known was:

Import duties.....	71,439,738\$783
Port dues.....	425,308 494
Export duties.....	14,858,875 919
Internal revenue.....	35,613,559 169
Extraordinary.....	1,999,788 185
Total.....	124,328,307\$550

and the expenditure was 149,774,549\$300, leaving the deficit mentioned above. Of this expenditure the following amounts were applied to the reduction of the public debt:

Amount paid on 1868 gold loan.....	1,389,500\$000
do 1879 do.....	2,401,500 000
do foreign loans.....	5,757,244 000
Total.....	9,548,244\$000

To meet the necessities of the Treasury the following amounts were obtained:

Loan of 1885 raised in London.....	52,662,738\$566
Issue of 5% stock.....	47,399,437 181
Treasury bills.....	321,000 000
Nickel.....	90,402 155
Balance of emancipation fund.....	3,451,093 980
Total.....	103,834,671\$875

which was expended as follows:

Deficit.....	25,446,241\$750
Payment to holders of 6% stock.....	6,498,200 000
Treasury bills.....	11,376,000 000
Deficit 1884-85.....	12,112,339 821
Surpluses.....	138,805 778
Total.....	55,541,587\$349

leaving a balance, subject to further liquidation, of 48,293,084\$566.

For 1886-87 the figures are given thus:

Revenue as far as collected.....	73,289,356\$548
Add for completing a year.....	51,811,601 956
6 months, estimated on the revenue of 1885-86.....	9,678,078\$092
Total for 18 months (? 12 mos.).....	134,779,037\$096

Probable revenue of 6 months annexed to the current year up to 31st December, 1887..... 67,389,518\$598

Total..... 202,168,555\$794

The expenses are authorized as:

Department of Empire.....	8,854,044\$497
do Justice.....	6,395,005 408
do Foreign Affairs.....	945,350 466
do Navy.....	10,851,023 925
do War.....	14,656,178 317
do Agriculture.....	34,213,183 142
do Finance.....	61,691,279 540
Total.....	137,606,671\$495

Add Table C..... 12,214,966 216

Total..... 149,821,637\$711

and for 6 months additional..... 74,910,818\$555

Total..... 224,732,456\$266

Add:
Duties returned to the *Lyce*
Portugueses..... 9,000\$000
Sanitary improvements..... 300,000\$000
Contractor of the Recife and S. Francisco and Recife and Caruaru railways..... 3,704,097 495
Concessions of the Victoria and Natal railway 770,000..... 622,222 222
Expenses for the prevention of cholera..... 500,000 000
Total..... 5,195,319\$687

Grand total..... 229,927,776\$253

leaving a deficit of 27,759,220\$459, which however the minister considers may be somewhat reduced. Besides he has not included in the revenue the products of the issue of nickel and bronze coins, and the balance of deposits. To meet this deficit the balance supplied from loans, etc., is available, but of this balance 23,416,000\$ had been employed, up to 31st March last, in the payment of Treasury bills.

For 1888 the minister bases his estimates in the following manner.

Import duties.—The amount as voted in the last fiscal year was estimated at 74,000,000\$, but will reach 76,000,000\$ in the current year, and with the changes in the tariff may be estimated to produce 81,000,000\$.

Export duties.—The estimate for the current year was 18,000,000\$, which amount will probably be reached. While it is certain that for the first half of 1888 the exportation of coffee will be much reduced through the shortness of the crop, yet this is likely to be compensated for in the latter half of the year, and the duties are estimated to produce 18,000,000\$.

Storage for the current year will probably reach 986,970\$ and can be estimated at 1,000,000\$ for 1888, or 200,000\$ less than the estimate for 1886-87.

D. Pedro II railway is estimated to produce 12,500,000\$, or about the same amount as for 1886-87.

Other State railways will probably give 1,000,000\$, or a little more than was estimated for 1886-87.

Post Office.—The authorities estimate the receipts at 2,000,000\$, but the minister considers it prudent to reduce this estimate to 1,800,000\$.

Telegraph.—The department estimates the receipts, including official telegrams, at 1,213,000\$, but the falling off in receipts has been so marked that special attention is called to the matter. In 1883-84, actual receipts were 711,222\$276, in 1884-85 they were 554,093\$913 and in 1885-86 only 256,573\$891, while for the current year the estimate is 253,317\$790. For 1888 the estimate is one-half of that for 1886-87, or 500,000\$.

National Printing Office and Maria Official are estimated to produce 400,000\$.

Water tax may be calculated to produce 800,000\$.

Income tax, which is likely to produce 508,000\$ in the current year, may be estimated at 560,000\$.

Expenses being estimated at 141,491,908\$147 and Receipts at 134,295,100 000

there results a deficit, excluding

Table C, of..... 7,196,808\$147

The minister states that experience has proved that it is advisable to restore the stamp tax, which had been specially declined to the redemption of currency, to the general revenue, which done, the deficit will be reduced by 5,000,000\$, or if the probable balance of deposits, 2,000,000\$, are also taken into consideration, the amount absolutely necessary to provide for, always excluding Table C, becomes reduced to 196,808\$147.

The more interesting items among the expenses of the empire are found in the departments of agriculture and finance. In the first are:

Interest guarantees railways (1st law).....	1,482,060\$
do under law of 1873.....	6,722,862
do to central factories.....	300,000
D. Pedro II railway.....	8,235,216
Sulit.....	144,560
Baturité.....	246,435
Paula Afonso.....	183,001
Recife and S. Francisco extension.....	684,213
Bahia and S. Francisco.....	1,705,118
Porto Alegre and Uruguanayana.....	602,358
Public Works.....	679,500
Sewerage.....	2,220,750
Telegraph.....	2,200,750
Public lands and colonization.....	2,415,318
Subsidies to navigation.....	2,646,800
Post Office.....	2,714,830

and in the latter:

Interest, etc. on foreign debt.....	16,322,343
do on 1868 and 1879 loans.....	6,061,825
do on internal funded debt.....	19,090,209
do on floating debt.....	7,000
do on Treasury bills.....	350,000
do on bonds issued to holders of free-loan children.....	1,500,000
do on deposits of orphans.....	18,000
do on savings banks.....	850,000
Total interest, etc.....	44,799,375
Pensions.....	1,925,978
Half pay.....	994,052
Differences in exchange.....	5,339,730
Commission and brokerage.....	150,000

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

May 13.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the Chamber the reorganized ministry was finally presented and the premier alluded to the recent modifications in the cabinet, but declined to explain why the late minister of war had resigned, such explanation being considered to be inappropriate. Deputies Maciel, Afonso Celso Junior and Afonso Penna complained of this reticence, while the ex-minister in question defended and followed the action of the government. The question seems to have been the opportunity of certain repressive measures for controlling unruly military officers, and the premier gave it to be understood that the inopportunities of explaining these measures now, was that the government might yet consider their adoption advisable. The ministers of finance, war, empire, foreign affairs and agriculture read their various *relatórios*.

May 14.—In the Senate the re-organization of the ministry furnished an opportunity for the opposition to move an adjournment pending the appearance of the president of the council. In the Chamber there was no session.

May 16.—In the Senate Sr. Sinimbu was elected president in succession to the late Conde de Baccandy. The premier explained the late reorganization of the cabinet, and the military question occupied the whole of the session. Senators Dantas, Afonso Celso and Silveira Martins attacked the government. Senator Antonio Prado explained that his election as a senator called for his resignation as a minister, but that he would sustain his late colleagues. The premier was very severe upon Visconde de Pelotas, whom the late manifesto signed by him. Senator Silveira Martins said that the province of Rio Grande, under conservative rule, had been governed by incapable men, drunkards and thieves. In the Chamber, Deputy Afonso Celso Junior asked for agency in discussing a motion for information as to why the committee appointed to visit the Emperor had not been received. The agency was rejected, and a similar fate awaited a motion of Sr. Maciel for information as to the position of the government relative to the manifesto of Visconde de Pelotas and Gen. Deodoro. Deputy Afonso Celso presented a petition for increasing the representation of S. Paulo in the Senate and Chamber.

May 17.—In the Senate the session was again occupied by the discussion of the military question, Senator Avila attacking the government. In the Chamber the third discussion of the bill for reforming municipal administration came up. Deputies Maciel, Ferreira Vianna, Afonso Penna, the ministers of agriculture and of empire speaking. The opposition ask that the project of Sr. Ferreira Vianna be accepted; the government prefer that of Sr. Paulino de Souza, for various reasons, the principal of which seems to be that it is in third discussion.

May 18.—In the Senate the military question caused a bitter discussion. Visconde de Pelotas and the premier directed very strong remarks one to the other, and Senator Saraiva's effort to throw oil upon the troubled waters was not entirely successful. In the Chamber the military question produced a declaration from the minister of justice that the government was able to preserve the peace. Deputy Afonso Celso Jr. asked for information regarding the alleged illegal registry of slaves at Campos. The minister of agriculture and Deputy Thomaz Coelho declared that the registry was legal and in order.

May 20.—In the Senate, Sr. Silveira Martins solved the military question by a motion that the government retire the military punishments inflicted on officers, prior to the appeal to, and the decision by, the supreme military council, as to the legality of ventilating questions in the press. Senator Jaguaripe considered that by accepting this motion, the Senate would be opening occasions for further humiliations, and from his remarks it may be inferred that he considered that the government had been defeated. Senator Franco de Sá was very severe on the government and declared that the solution of this question was equivalent to a revolution. Senator Tamay made but a lukewarm defense of the ex-minister of war. Senators Cândido de Oliveira, Octaviano and Afonso Celso spoke, the last being decidedly severe on the military. Senators Silveira Martins, who defended his motion, Dantas and Lima Duarte also spoke, but their votes would be given in favor of the motion, because this furnished the only solution of a very serious question. The premier accepted the motion; with the chief of the executive ill, it was no time to cause a conflict that might lead to an effusion of blood. He did not consider there were victims or vanquished; the government considered it was honored in accepting the advice of the Senate. In the Chamber a tiffing till occurred between Deputy Afonso Penna and the minister of justice relative to the *relatório* of this department having been organized by the present minister of

war, but signed by the minister of justice. Deputy Jaguaripe proposed to present a project for the organization, but it was not read for lack of a quorum. Deputies Lomenço de Albuquerque, Andrade Figueira (who moved that the bill be sent back to committee), Bulhões Curvelo (opposing this motion), Rafishouna (in favor), Jayme Rosa (against) and Vieira da Silva (in favor) all spoke on the municipal reform bill, but no vote was taken for want of a quorum.

May 21.—In the Senate Sr. Tamay moved for information relative to the steps taken for the protection of engineers employed in surveying banks in the province of Sta. Catharina, and for that of immigrants destined to that part of the province exposed to attacks by Indians. The rest of the session was of no general interest. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

—As we are going to press we learn, that the government had met a motion of confidence at the Chamber of Deputies. Of 90 deputies present, 62 sustain the government and 28 voted against it. Among the dissidents was Deputy Andrade Figueira, late president of the Chamber, and other conservative notabilities.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 15th points out in very few words the incoherency of the minister of finance. Last year the minister proposed that the stamp tax should be applied to the reduction of the volume of currency; this year he wishes this revoked, and the stamp taxes to revert to the general revenue. Sr. Belisario does not seem to know exactly what his financial platform is composed of.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The April receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 216,838\$719.

—A new municipal market was inaugurated at Capiray, São Paulo, on the 15th inst.

—The April receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 171,784\$826.

—Irregularities and abuses in the registration of slaves are reported from the province of Paraíba.

—The Pará provincial treasury stopped making payments on the 27th ult.

—The "Canareira e Esgoto" company of São Paulo has raised its water rates, which has aroused considerable local feeling.

—The Campos abolitionists succeeded in obtaining the liberation, on the 13th inst., of 51 slaves who had been illegally registered.

—The receipts of the Minas sub-treasury in March amounted to 242,995\$433, against 195,214\$995 in the same month of last year.

—The April rainfall at São Paulo was 114.3 millimetres, distributed over 19 days. The average temperature for the month was 65.4° Fahr.

—It is said that the president of Pará is about to issue *apôlices* for the relief of the provincial treasury, which is on the verge of failure to meet current obligations.

—A local paper states that the production of coffee in the province of Pernambuco tends to increase, and already meets the demands of a part of the local consumption.

—Another indictment for immigration has recently been discovered at Sourabaya, S. Paulo—a hen with four legs. This issue, these "two good sound meals a day" beyond all evil.

—It is announced that the immigrants' guide book for the province of Rio de Janeiro is now ready. To be even with S. Paulo, this province ought to guarantee immunity to foreigners from yellow fever.

—Up to the 5th inst. 400,000\$ had been withdrawn from the government savings bank at Rio Grande. The withdrawals have been large in S. Paulo also. Sr. Belisario's new "regulamento" appears to have alarmed depositors generally.

—The visit of Sant'Anna Nery to his native province of Amazonas has already borne fruit, a project having been introduced into the provincial assembly for an appropriation of 60,000\$ to provide an Amazonas exhibit at the Paris exposition of 1889.

—Another advantage to immigrants to S. Paulo. The province has venomous snakes three metres long, that stand on their tails to the extent of two metres, when they are attacked. This, we fear, will neutralize that much emited immunity from small-pox.

—A private letter from Math Grosso about the end of January, when that province was shut in by cholera quarantines, says that food products commanded the following prices in the market: pork 2\$000 per kilo, rice 28\$000 per alqueire, beans 24\$000 per alqueire, farinha 18\$000 per alqueire, coffee 15\$000 per arroba. It would not be a difficult thing for a poor man to starve to death in Matto Grosso.

—In the municipality of Pitangui, Minas Geraes, the cultivation of vanilla is being experimented. The result will be interesting, as the cultivation of vanilla is very difficult.

—The *Gazeta*, of Piracema, São Paulo, states that a purchase of a future crop of coffee has been effected in that municipality for 12,000\$, the seller being responsible for neither quantity, quality, nor accident to crop. This is "dealing in futures" with a vengeance.

—The receipts of cotton and sugar at Pernambuco in April were:

	cotton.	sugar.
1887 bags.....	30,789	123,952
1886 ".....	8,042	60,652
1885 ".....	8,693	75,316

—The treasurer of the great Pernambuco lottery seems to be in serious trouble. A deficit of 232,000\$ was found in his cash, which the president of the province ordered him to restore in 24 hours. Then on the 16th the president decided to liquidate the lottery and return the money to the ticket holders, the treasurer being ordered to hand over 700,000\$ for that purpose. This the treasurer considers to be a gross outrage.

—Nine liberals, members of the Maranhão provincial assembly, issued a manifesto on the 5th inst. in which they renounce their seats because of the unconstitutional acts of the conservative majority in imposing provincial import duties. On the 7th the conservatives announced their intention not to attend the sessions of the provincial assembly because of the withdrawal of the liberals. And then the president of the province kindly adjourned the whole business for a few months.

—The revenue of the province of Ceará in 1876-77 was 901,481\$ including 35,062\$ furnished by the general government, and expenses were 839,313\$, leaving a balance of 318,668\$, which was carried forward. The funded debt was 120,000\$ and the floating debt was 207,888\$. For 1886 the revenue was estimated at 978,500\$, and expenses at the same amount, while the funded debt had increased to 289,590\$, and the floating debt was 35,861\$. Since these tables were organized, it appears that the funded debt of the province had been reduced to 150,000\$.

—The *Gazeta do Povo* of São Paulo, of the 9th inst., relates a pitiful story of a poor slave called Benjamin, belonging to a planter of Campinas of the name of Antonin American. The poor fellow had been most cruelly and inhumanly treated, whipped and beaten until his body was covered with scars, lacerations and sores, crippled in the back so that he could not sit up straight, and with scars of the iron collar on his neck, and of shackles on his legs. An attempt was made to smuggle the crippled slave out of the province by way of Santos, but some young men took him away from his compartments at Campu Limpo and brought him back in São Paulo. The case is being investigated.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The April receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 28,481\$180.

—The tunnel at the 65th kilometre on the Paraná railway was formally inaugurated on the 1st inst.

—The Brazilian exhibits destined for the Paris railway exposition are to be exhibited at the Lyce de Artes e Officinas on the 29th inst.

—The D. Pedro II administration has turned over to the government its accounts against the Ramal Bananalense incurred at the Sinalde station from 1883-4 to 1886-7.

—The government has declined to permit the "Quarantine à Itaquí" line, of Rio Grande do Sul, to form a telegraphic connection with the North-Western of Uruguay railway.

—A Sorocaba, S. Paulo, paper states that coal has been discovered on the Sorocabana line, and that the company had taken steps to secure the necessary authority for mining it.

—Another station on the Bahia Central was opened on the 19th inst., that of Riacho dos Bois, 11 kilometres beyond Queimadilhas, and 254 from S. Felix.

—The director of the D. Pedro II railway is negotiating with the directors of all branch lines for the creation of a "central auditing office" in connection with the auditor's office of that line.

—The proposals for constructing the D. Pedro II prolongation were opened on the 17th. There were only two proposals, and both for the first four sections. Evidently the contractors are fighting shy of government jobs.

—The president of Matto Grosso has been informed that the government will invite the attention of the Assembleia Geral to the representations made by various municipalities in that province in favor of an extension of the Mogiana railway to Matto Grosso.

—The March receipts of the Paulista railway and river navigation company amounted to 299,436\$640 and expenditures to 91,520\$730, leaving a surplus of 207,935\$910. The surplus for the quarter amounts to 521,724\$540.

—At a meeting of the Natal and Nova Cruz shareholders in London on the 6th ult., the chairman, Mr. Colin Mackenzie, startled them by announcing a dividend of 1% for last year and promising 2½% for the current year.

—On the 10th inst. the minister of agriculture addressed a long dispatch to the Brazilian minister in London, insisting upon the right of the government to fiscalize the head-offices of railway companies enjoying guarantees of interest.

—Considerable discussion has arisen in S. Paulo over the affairs of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway. Serious charges against the administration have been made, which it is to be hoped will be cleared up at the forthcoming meeting.

—On the 11th the inhabitants of Itabora, S. Paulo, were all rejoicing because a railway was to put them in connection with the S. Paulo railway system. After the branch is built, the rejectors will send all their produce down on pack-animals.

—The minister of agriculture has declined to permit one of Madeira and Mamoré engineers to see the printed report of the commission appointed to investigate the surveys of Engineers Morsing and Pinkas. This suppressed report is becoming a very interesting story.

—The minister of agriculture has requested the attention of his colleague at the Treasury to the need of a fiscal station on the Rio Quararim on the Uruguayan boundary where a bridge is to connect the "Quararim à Itaquí" railway with the North Western of Uruguay.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the proposed reduction of 50 % on the freight charges on sugar and rum from the interior. Would it not be well, also, to extend the reduction to the transportation of the same articles to the interior? Pernambuco sugar is a principal import at most of the places along the line, and may be found in large quantities within even a very few kilometres of the Lorena central usine. As yet the export of sugar is a very small item.

LOCAL NOTES

—The U. S. curve *Lancaster* arrived in port on the 17th inst.

—Senator Castro Carreira had his pocket picked at the Senate on the 18th.

—The public illumination of the suburbs by globe gas in April cost 18,651\$820.

—The number of deaths from small-pox is steadily increasing throughout the city.

—The coffee "mills" seem to be having it all their own way now-a-days. What the coffee consumers think about it remains to be seen.

—Among the arrivals by the *Colefax* on the 14th inst. was Mr. Edward Cullen, who goes to Paraná to establish a stock-raising farm in that province.

—Senator Jaguaripe has raised a question as to the constitutionality of the action taken by the Senate on the military question on the 20th.

—A circular signal for a candidate for a seat in the Senate states that he is the "affectionate friend and obliged servant" of the parties to whom his petition for votes is directed.

—It is said on the street that Sr. Antonio Prado was obliged to retire from the ministry because of the pressure exerted by the foreign guaranteed companies. We hardly credit the assumption.

—The government has made a contract, through its legation in Paris, with Prof. François Darlet, of the University of Bonn, Germany, for five years, to create and direct an agricultural station in Brazil.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the government purchasing agent in Europe to buy and forward 23,000 metrical tons of coal, for which a credit of £23,500 has been opened at the London treasury agency.

—A malicious party suggests that the various titles and decorations granted citizens of the province of S. Paulo were held back until the senator from that province was firmly seated in the carnel chair.

—Something uncommonly like a *pronunciamento* was published on the 14th and signed by Visconde de Pelotas, a lieutenant-general and senator, and by Gen. Deodoro. A constitutional antipathy to danger seemed to be the only obstacle in the way of a fight.

—After receiving his appointment as director of the Assurad gold mines Dr. Paulo Frontin, president of the Derby Club and professor in the Polytechnic School, set out on the 16th on his return overland, via the Rio das Velhas and Rio S. Francisco. He proposes to move upon Joseph Alkaim from the rear.

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